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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1412 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 15 supra.]

In November 1926, I received from my Deputy Registrar at Bellary a proposal for the first time to register a land mortgage bank at Kurnool together with the draft by-laws as accepted by the promoters at a meeting held on 31st October 1926. The area is totally unsuitable to start a land mortgage bank in Kurnool at present for the following reasons:—

(a) Co-operatively it is a backward area and arrears are heavy in the co-operative credit societies in the locality. There can be no arrears if a land mortgage bank is to be a success.

(b) There is little cultivation in the immediate neighbourhood of Kurnool and much of that is dry. Much of the land is of very little value and crop prospects fluctuate greatly and there is consequently great risk of delay and failure of repayments.

(c) There does not seem to be any adequate supply of persons capable and willing to run such a society and to do the hard work of innumerable careful enquiries in villages while there are very few villages within five miles of Kurnool and no prospects of the land mortgage bank growing to such a size as to be able to pay for an adequate staff to make the enquiries.

(d) The prospect of selling debentures is remote. They estimated a sale of 35,000 debentures of which 27,000 was to be taken up by four institutions. Of these institutions only one was empowered so to invest its funds and that only to the extent of 3,000. The 35,000 thus at once dwindled to a possibly 11,000 and the probable figure is consequently much lower.

(e) What enthusiasm there is, is confined to a very few persons and even in January 1927 they telegraphed to me that enthusiasm was waning. Land mortgage banks cannot be founded on such a transient sentiment.

There is no prospect of having a successful land mortgage bank in such a place in the near future.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1416 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 17 supra.]

Instructions governing the location, hours of sale, etc., of liquor shops.

I. Questions relating to the number and location of abkari and opium shops (except toddy shops) in the Madras City and 15 major municipalities in the mufassal are decided by Excise Licensing Boards subject to the control of the Commissioner. In other areas such questions should be decided by Collectors after obtaining the advice of the Excise Advisory Committee for the Revenue Divisional area if one exists and after ascertaining local opinion official and non-official from the District Superintendent of Police, local bodies, planters, railway authorities and other

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employees of labour and forest officers where necessary. The same procedure should be followed in respect of toddy shops in the major municipalities for which Excise Licensing Boards have been constituted and the Collector may also consult the Licensing Boards on any question in respect of such shops. No new shop shall be opened, or shops in excess of 5 per cent closed in a local area in any one year without the sanction of the Commissioner. No change in the number or location of shops affecting the interest of adjacent shopkeepers shall be made during the currency of a lease except with the special sanction of the Commissioner. A Tahsildar may at any time permit or order the transfer of a shop within the limits notified for the shop in the sale notice.

II. *Opening, transferring and closing of shops.*—(1) Licences should be allotted to villages and quarters of towns in which it has been ascertained that there is a reasonable demand by a considerable part of the population.

(2) *Opening shops.*—No new shop may be opened except for definite reasons such as the establishment in a new locality of a working population, to meet whose demands the shop is necessary. Whenever it is proposed to open a new shop in an area for which there is neither an Excise Licensing Board nor an Advisory Committee, notice of the fact must be published in the district gazette and posted in the village or quarter of the town concerned six months before the commencement of the lease for which it is proposed to open it and the opinion of the inhabitants on the proposal should be ascertained by a superior officer by local enquiry.

The number of shops for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the premises should not be increased without very strong reasons in order that there may be no interference with country liquor vendors.

(3) *Transferring shops.*—The question whether a change of locality of a shop from one village to another amounts to opening a new shop will depend on the proximity of the two villages to each other. If the shop is removed to a new neighbourhood and the change affects the interests of the shopkeepers and the employers of labour and others who were not formerly in its immediate vicinity the removal amounts to opening a new shop. Each case must be decided by the local officers on its own merits.

As a rule, shops situated along the borders of an Indian State should not be moved nearer the border.

In the case of shops within five miles of the Mysore frontier, no changes in location within that area should be made without reference to the Mysore Government.

The location of liquor shops within a mile of the Travancore border is prohibited.

(4) *Closing shops.*—When it is proposed to close a shop the danger of driving people to obtain liquor by illicit means, or to take to other intoxicants which may be worse for them than that sold in the shop to be closed, must be very carefully considered. So long as no such danger exists, closure may proceed, but it is useless to attempt to introduce practical prohibition in any area as long as there are several regular consumers, and unless there is a strong force of public opinion among the consuming classes in the neighbourhood in favour of closure; otherwise, the result of the closing of the source of licit supply will almost certainly be a great increase of excise crime without any material reduction in the actual consumption.

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In rented areas where outstills are allowed, Collectors should endeavour to reduce the number of stills as much as can be done without such closure resulting in illicit distillation.

III. *Sales of depots*—The number and sites of depots will be fixed by the Collector in consultation with the Assistant Commissioner; they should be established at such places as are most convenient for the supply of shops. The Collector may order the transfer of a depot from one locality to another or its closure or the opening of new depots; but such changes must not be made during the currency of an arrack lease without the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

IV. *Location of shops*—(a) *Determination of sites*.—So far as possible, arrangements should be made for the permanent location in suitable sites of shops which change from year to year. This definite location can sometimes be secured in a village by setting aside a suitable piece of poramboke land, the temporary use of which will be sold with the licence. In towns, the best course to pursue is for the Collector to agree with the owner of a suitable house that the licence shall be attached to his house so long as he continues to let it at a reasonable rent to the purchaser of the licence in auction. When this is not feasible, a lease of premises, and in extreme cases acquisition and the construction of a building on behalf of Government, may be resorted to. In the latter case, however, the sanction of the Commissioner must be obtained. Pending the settlement of definite sites, reasonable and well-defined areas should be selected, and it should be notified that the shop may be opened in any unobjectionable site in the notified area; the area should however be as restricted as is compatible with providing the licensee with a reasonable choice of sites and should, if possible, be so defined as not to contain any sites to which objection can be taken.

(b) *Essentials of sites to be selected*.—The sites selected should be so far public that persons entering the shops do not escape observation, but not so prominent as to compel attention. It is desirable, where possible, that they should be on Government land. The shops sanctioned for the supply of a village should be located within a furlong of the village-site. Town shops must be placed in the quarters in which the demand for them exists. Proximity to a police station is desirable.

(c) *Sites to be avoided*.—Rural shops must not be located without the special permission of the Collector within a furlong of a metalled road. When shops on a road-side are sanctioned in rural areas, the minimum distance between such shops should ordinarily be five miles. So far as possible, proximity to the following are to be avoided: places of worship, schools, hospitals, factories, bathing places, cherries or other localities inhabited by the members of the depressed classes and other places of public resort. Generally speaking, business under each licence must be done in a separate place unless all the licences are for consumption off the premises.

V. *Hours of sale, etc.*—(1) No arrack shop, foreign liquor tavern or beer shop shall be opened before 10-30 a.m. in Madras Town and before 9-30 a.m. elsewhere. Toddy shops in Salem Town shall not be opened before 9 a.m. In Madras Town specified toddy shops in the neighbourhood of mills shall not be opened before 7-30 a.m. No other shop shall be opened before sunrise. Arrack depots shall be kept open from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

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(2) (a) No shop or depot shall be kept open after the hours prescribed below except under special authority :—

Arrack shops and foreign liquor taverns in Madras Town.	9 p.m.
Other kinds of shops in Madras Town and shops of all kinds elsewhere	8 p.m.
Depots	6 p.m.

Collectors may on the report of the Police or for other sufficient reasons order the closure of any shop at an earlier hour if they consider such a course to be advisable in the interests of the public. The Commissioner may for sufficient reasons order the general closure of any kind or kinds or all kinds of licensed premises at any earlier hour than those prescribed above.

(b) With the previous sanction of the Commissioner, Collectors are authorized (i) to notify at the time of the auction that specified shops will be closed on the occasion of specified festivals, and that the hours of sale at specified shops which are in the neighbourhood of a market or shandy will be limited on market days generally or that they will be liable to limitation on such occasions by orders issued during the currency of the lease, if it is found that the shops promote drunkenness; (ii) to order the closure of specified shops in the neighbourhood of factories, mills and other places, where large numbers of operatives assemble, from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. on week days, on the afternoons of pay days and at all hours on Sundays except between 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. A special condition embodying these restrictions or liabilities will be inserted by the Collector in the licences granted to the renters of all such shops.

Note.—In Madras Town, specified shops in the neighbourhood of mills will be closed on ordinary working days from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m., on pay days from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (to 9 p.m. in the case of arrack shops), and on Sundays and on such mill holidays as are festival days at all hours except between 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

(c) The closing hour of hotels in the Nilgiris is 10 p.m.

(d) The closing hour for refreshment rooms, hotels and hotel bars in Madras Town is 10 p.m. The Collector of Madras and the Commissioner of Police, however, may jointly permit the extension of the time to 11 p.m.

(e) 9 p.m. is fixed as the general closing hour in the case of Railway refreshment rooms. Collectors are authorized to note in the licences the particular hours after 9 p.m. during which such licensed premises may be kept open for the sale of liquor to bona fide travellers only with reference to arrival and departure of trains. Collectors may alter these hours during the currency of the licence with reference to any alteration in the Railway Time Tables.

(3) Depots and shops must be closed, if the Collector so orders, while a regiment or detachment of soldiers is passing or is encamped in the vicinity. Collectors or Divisional Officers shall have power also temporarily to close any shops in times of religious excitement or disturbance. Every depot and shopkeeper shall close his depot or shop when a riot or disturbance occurs or appears likely to occur in the neighbourhood.

(4) No woman shall be employed in any abkari shop for the sale of liquor without the special permission of the Collector unless she be a member of the renter's family.

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(5) (a) No liquor shall be sold or given—

I. Except at shops specially approved by the General Officer Commanding the Division (or independent Brigade) or the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Camp, and then only in respect to such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the local excise authorities and specified in the licence—

(1) to sailors of the Royal Navy, soldiers and members of their families ; or

(2) to any other person living in barracks ;

II. (1) to persons whom a vendor knows, or has reason to believe, to be camp followers, i.e., any class of followers (other than private servants) whether on or off duty, who have a right to be in cantonments ;

(2) to Policemen, Excise officers and Railway servants when on duty ; or

III. in any circumstances to any—

(1) European vagrant under escort of the Police ;

(2) insane person ;

(3) person known or believed to be intoxicated ; or

(4) person known or suspected to be about to take part in a riot or disturbance of the public peace or other crime.

(b) No liquor shall be sold or given in any circumstances to any child or young person under eighteen years of age or adult female.

(c) No child, young person under eighteen years of age or adult female shall be admitted into the premises of any shop in which consumption is allowed on the premises subject to the exception in condition (4).

NOTE.—(1) The restrictions in I and II do not apply to soldiers, their families and followers when they are absent on leave from their regiments.

(2) The restrictions in clauses (b) and (c), so far as they relate to adult females, do not apply to foreign liquor licences issued on fixed fees.

(6) No liquor in excess of the quantities prescribed for possession without a licence shall be issued to any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit, nor shall liquor be sold at wholesale depots in quantities less than the minima prescribed.

(7) Only such weights and measures as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner of Excise shall be possessed or used on any licensed premises, and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the district if the Collector shall so direct. Short measurement or short weightment is strictly forbidden.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1426 asked by Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929 page, 22 supra.]

Statement showing the scales of pay of the teachers employed in the elementary schools under the management of the several taluk boards in the Malabar district.

Scales of pay.

RS.

Calicut Taluk Board—

Secondary grade trained teachers	35—1½—50—1—60
Secondary trained mistress	30—1—40
Other teachers	40—1½—70
	Pay ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

Chirakkal Taluk Board—

Secondary grade trained teachers (certificated)	35—1—50
Secondary grade trained teachers (uncertificated)	30
Trained higher elementary and lower elementary trained teachers, certificated	16½—25
Trained higher elementary and lower elementary trained teachers, (uncertificated)	15
Untrained teachers	13

Ernad Taluk Board—

Graded pay ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40.
There are also two teachers on Rs. 10.

Palghat Taluk Board—

Graded pay ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 42.
There are six teachers on Rs. 10.

Ponnani Taluk Board—

Boys' schools ... A few teachers (5) on Rs. 40—1—45. The others are on graded scales of pay ranging from Rs. 12 to 30. There is one teacher on Rs. 8.

Girls' schools ... Graded scales of pay ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

Walluvanad Taluk Board—

Graded scales of pay ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60.
There are a few posts on Rs. 10, Rs. 8 and Rs. 6.

Malabar District Board—

(Old Wynaad Taluk Board)—

Two teachers on Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60.

Three teachers on Rs. 25—1—35.

Others are on graded scales of pay ranging from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1435-A asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 30 supra.]

G.O. No. 3947, L. & M., 1st October 1928.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. No. 1634, P.H., dated 14th September 1926.

Order—No. 3947, L. & M., dated 1st October 1928.

It has come to the notice of Government that a number of posts under local boards or municipal councils in respect of which certain qualifications have been prescribed, are held, and in some instances have been held for long periods by unqualified men. The Government are advised that the payment of salary to such men from the funds of local bodies is illegal and is liable to surcharge.

2. All chairmen of municipal councils and presidents of local boards are requested to scrutinize the personnel of their staff and discharge from their service all unqualified men except those whom for special reasons or on account of long and good service, it is considered desirable to retain. In such cases chairmen and presidents should apply for sanction for the retention of the subordinates concerned with full reasons for such retention. A certificate should be attached to each pay bill to the effect that all posts for which qualifications have been laid down are held by duly qualified men or men who have been exempted by competent authority.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

C. W. E. CORTON,
Secretary to Government.

To all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
 „ all Presidents of District Boards.
 „ all Presidents of Taluk Boards.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
 „ the Director of Public Health.
 „ the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1439 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 33 supra.]

Extract of G.O. No. 38, Development, dated 7th January 1929.

6. That both Todar and Hoshabettu reserves should be handed over to Panchayat management.—The Government are unable to comply with the request.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1448 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 43 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated 9th June 1927, No. 66/27-C-2.

[Drainage—Kistna district—Ellore taluk—Collair Lake region—Tammileru and Mondikodu drains.]

I return herewith the petition submitted by the ryots of Kovvali, Chatraparru, etc., villages of the West Godavari district and report as follows.

2. The petitioners' villages and their wet lands are bounded by the Ellore canal on the north, the East Tammileru and the Mondikodu drains on the east, the Collair lake on the south, and the West Tammileru on the west. Thus with every heavy rain and flood, the country between the two arms of the Tammileru is flooded especially when the Collair lake is also full, and there is loss of crop. The ryots request that these drains should be widened, deepened, and provided with banks to hold the floods within bounds. Remedial measures to prevent the submersion were under consideration for a number of years and in different forms as explained in the following paragraphs.

3. *East Tammileru and Mondikodu drains.*—In 1911 a combined scheme to improve the East Tammileru and Mondikodu drains, and the complaint that the Chataparru escape in the Ellore canal was not worked as freely as was desirable were investigated. The improvements to the drains to make them effective as flood carriers were estimated to cost over $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, a large portion of which was for land compensation. The proposals were examined and eventually restricted to works found absolutely necessary for proper water regulation in the Ellore canal and for working the Chataparru escape whenever found necessary. As this proposal necessitated the transfer of the source of irrigation of about 1,271 acres from the East Tammileru to the Chataparru channel and as the interested ryots did not agree to it but were willing to agree to the occasional submersion in preference to the transfer proposed, the scheme was dropped with the approval of the Collector.

4. *West Tammileru.*—The question of diverting this drain was considered in 1915, when Colonel Ellis thought that, by the improvements proposed, the scene of damage would only be shifted to other places where Government would be liable to greater damage by new works. The proposal was therefore dropped.

5. There was another proposal to construct a reservoir in the upper reaches of the Tammileru to serve as a flood moderator. After a preliminary inspection, the Superintending Engineer reported on a possible site and estimated the cost of the reservoir to store approximately 1,205 millions cubic feet, at about Rs. 10 lakhs. The effect of such a storage reservoir as a flood moderator was examined and it was found that the relief afforded by the reservoir of this capacity would be practically nil and that a reservoir of 2,000 millions cubic feet capacity would give some relief if the safe maximum permissible discharge through the East and West Tammileru arms could be taken as

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3,000 cusecs. Correct information on the latter point was not available. Even this proposal was found to be prohibitively costly on account of the large extent of very valuable wet lands and the village-sites that would be submerged as a result of the increased storage. This proposal was also dropped.

6. Mr. Morgan in his report on irrigation projects has also condemned this proposal.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1449 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 44 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated 14th January 1929, No. 2719/28-C.E.P.

[Legislative Council Question No. 902—Second-crop channels in the Godavari Eastern Delta]

The answer to clauses (a) and (b) of Question No. 902 is in the affirmative.

2. As regards clause (c) the Superintending Engineer reports that the matter has already been taken up by the local officers and that it is proposed to allow water for second crop for lands affected by heavy rains and Yeluru floods, from the channels concerned as far as could be conveniently arranged. Copies of letter No. 3292-M/D-1, dated 28th November 1928, from the Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division, to the Collector and the Collector's letter No. L. Dis. 1818/28, dated 17th December 1928, on the subject are enclosed.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division, to the Collector, East Godavari, dated 27th/28th November 1928, No. 3292-M/70/D-1.

[Water-supply—Second crop, 1929—Additional channels recommended to be kept open owing to recent floods.]

With reference to the petitions on the above subject, I have to report there has been submersion with consequent loss of crops on many channels in the Eastern delta but when the loss is not a large percentage of the ayacut, I have not considered the question of opening a closed channel, on account of the large demand for opening closed channels this year and the difficulty in deciding what water there will be available for irrigating crops in April towards the end of the second-crop season.

As you will be personally aware the worst submersion has been in the neighbourhood of the West Yeluru and Biccavole drains, a large proportion of which lands draw their water for irrigation from Samalkot canal. This canal is a high level one and is the most difficult to supply with water for second-crop purposes, especially near Samalkot lock and lower down. In

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this connexion I would call your attention to the fact that the canal in this area became dry towards the end of March 1927 and one cannot predict that the same will not occur again in 1929.

In view of this, I consider it best that under all closed channels under Samalkot canal that are allowed to be opened for second crop the ryots should cultivate only gingelly, with which crop they will get some return, whatever water they receive, whilst with dalva unless the last wetting is given, the return is almost nil. The question of what crop the ryots must cultivate, I leave for you to decide but I will not guarantee I can supply sufficient water for dalva or any water at all for such lands after the middle of March.

On these conditions, I recommend that the following channels be kept open as the worst loss is under these channels :—

1. Rameswaram.
2. Venkatakrishnapuram.
3. Ganganapalli.
4. Chigida.

In order to try and augment the supplies to Rameswaram and Venkatakrishnapuram channels, I am prepared to allow the bund across the West Yeluru drain, as petitioned for, on a deposit of Rs. 150 from the concerned villagers to ensure its removal by the 15th May 1929. I cannot say whether any extra supply can be obtained this way in April but the ryots may try it.

There has also been submersion in the tail end lands of No. 5 and No. 6 channels of Samalkot canal and the ayacut under Vetlapalem dam. I am however unable to recommend opening any more channels under this canal unless you are prepared to close No. 3 side channel and the direct sluices lower down items 45 to 49 in the gazetted programme of open channels.

Provided these are closed, I recommend that the tail end lands only under No. 5 side channel and the ayacut under Vetlapalem weir be opened.

As regards Cocanada canal, I recommend the following channels be opened :—

1. Cocanada Irrigation channel.
2. Repur channel.
3. Aratlakatta lanka channel.

The lands under Jangaladoddi, Pagadi, Pedapurdi, etc., channels have suffered considerable loss due to submersion by the Biccavole drain. These channels form part of the Tossipudi North side channel system which is gazetted open for this second crop. In experience if the whole ayacut cultivates second crop the tail end lands get no water at all and I recommend that no water is allowed to be taken for dalva under this system higher up the channels than where they cross the Chintapalli-Biccavole road. Only existing garden crops such as sugarcane, etc., may be allowed to take water.

Apart from the above, I also recommend the following direct sluices with only small ayacuts be kept open :—

1. Kovvur-Manjair junction canal, 33 miles 74 chains.
2. Bank canal, 35 miles 60 chains left.
3. Do. 38 miles 30 chains left.

There have been applications for some closed channels to cultivate gingelly only till February 28th, but I am not recommending any of these in view of the fact that all possible water should be conserved to supply the additional channels.

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(2)

Letter from the Collector of East Godavari, to the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, dated 17th December 1928, No. L. Dis. 1818.

I have issued orders to allow water for second crop for lands affected by heavy rains and Yeluru floods from the channels concerned as far as could be conveniently arranged.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1451 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 45 supra.]

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 11th October 1928, No. 336-I/58.

The Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, was asked to consult the Collector of Coimbatore and Mr. Vellingiri Goundar, the Secretary of the Ryots' Sangam, in the matter and submit two lists, one to show the ruined or breached tanks the restoration of which will be remunerative or can be treated as famine works and another to show whether there are possibilities to construct any new tanks or to open any irrigation channels without prejudice to existing irrigation. As a result of the consultation, the Collector has replied to the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, that there are no works for investigation and inclusion in either of the lists mentioned above in the following taluks of the Coimbatore district:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Kollegal. | (6) Erode. |
| (2) Bhavani. | (7) Dharapuram. |
| (3) Gobichettipalaiyam. | (8) Coimbatore. |
| (4) Avanashi. | (9) Palladam. |
| (5) Pollachi. | (10) Udamalpet. |

2. The Secretary of the Ryots' Sangam has sent a list showing the irrigation works for which repairs and improvements were recommended by the Ryots' Sangam. As regards each of the works enumerated in that list, the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, has replied to the Secretary in his letters Nos. 3671 M. of 25th September 1928 and 3679 M., dated 26th September 1928 (copies enclosed).

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, to the Honorary Secretary, Ryots' Sangam, Coimbatore, dated 25th September 1928, No. 3671-M.

With reference to your No. 3 R.S. of 1928, dated 7th July 1928, I have the honour to inform you that the full supply depth of Chitrachavadi Raja voikal in rear of the head sluice is 4.6 feet and not 5 feet as stated by you and the silting up which has occurred will be cleared during the next closure period.

2. The question of removal of silt from the beds of Narasampathi, Krishnampathi, Selvampathi and Komarasami tanks was discussed in the last Irrigation Conference at Coimbatore and it was then decided that the

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work should be undertaken by the Revenue Department on condition that the ryots contribute 50 per cent of the estimated cost. As the estimate will have to be prepared by the minor irrigation staff, please address the Collector on this subject.

3. Parayankuttai, Konarampathi and Ammankolam in Coimbatore taluk and Annur tank in Avanashi taluk are minor irrigation sources which are under the control of the Revenue Department. You may address the Collector about their improvements and repairs.

(2)

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, to M.R.Ry. V. C. Vellingiri Goundar, Secretary, Ryots' Sangam, Coimbatore, dated 26th September 1928, No. 3679-M.

As the suggested scheme of improving the Vairamangalam tank cannot be considered until the resluicing of Tadpalli and Arkenkottah channels are completed, I regret that no action can be taken on your reference at present.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1455 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 49 supra.]

Letter from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, Reference No. C. 7962/28-1, dated 29th September 1928.

Read—the following paper :—

Memorandum from Government, Revenue Department, No. 3539-A/28-1, dated 28th September 1928.

Reference.—With reference to the memorandum from Government read above, the Board submits that an application for the payment of arrear jamabandi allowance due to the menials in the Gudiyattam taluk for fasli 1336 was received from the Collector of North Arcot and sanctioned by the Board in its Proceedings Routine No. 6192, dated 26th September 1928. Copies of the Collector's letter and the Board's Proceedings are enclosed.

2. The reasons for the delay have been explained in the Collector's letter and he has proposed to take disciplinary action against those responsible for it in the taluk office. The Board presume that most of the menials would be poor and belong to the depressed classes as is the case elsewhere in the Presidency.

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Letter from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai Avargal, M.A., Acting Collector of North Arcot, Reference No. C. 1669/28, dated 29th August 1928.

[Special Funds—Gudiyattam taluk—Village menials—Jamabandi allowance—Fasli 1336—Claim over one year old—Special sanction sought for.]

The Tahsildar of Gudiyattam has not disbursed to the village menials in the taluk the jamabandi allowance for fasli 1336 sanctioned in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1231, Revenue, dated 30th July 1926, communicated with B.P. Press No. 46, dated 3rd August 1926, though the jamabandi of the taluk

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was commenced in March 1927 and completed in April 1927. This fact was brought to the notice of the Board in my letter No. 5283/28-A-1, dated 12th July, 1928, in connexion with the explanation called for in the Board's Reference No. C. 4337/28-1, dated 14th June 1928, for the large savings under jamabandi allowance on 31st March 1928. Out of 136 bills 112 were received in the Taluk office, Gudiyattam, in May 1928 and the remaining 24 bills in June 1928. The total claim on account of jamabandi allowance for fasli 1336 amounts to Rs. 772-8-0. The allowance relating to the villages settled in March 1927 fell due on 1st April 1927 and that for the villages settled in April 1927 on 1st May 1927.

2. The orders contained in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1231, Revenue, dated 30th July 1926, have not been communicated by the Tahsildar of Gudiyattam to any of the village officers of his taluk with the result that no bills were submitted by them claiming the jamabandi allowance on behalf of the village menials. On a reference from this office, the Tahsildar obtained and submitted them for sanction. I have satisfied myself that the claim for Rs. 772-8-0 has been established and that the amounts specified in the bills had not been disbursed previously. I request that in the circumstances explained, the Board may be pleased to sanction under section 18 of the Special Funds Code the payment of the jamabandi allowance of Rs. 772-8-0 to the village menials of Gudiyattam taluk for fasli 1336.

3. Necessary budget provision has been made in the revised estimate for 1928-29 and the budget estimate for 1929-30 submitted to the Board on 14th August 1928.

4. I have taken the explanation of the Tahsildar, the two Head Accountants and the clerks who have contributed to this inordinate delay and shall deal with them suitably.

Read—the following :—

*Letter from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement,
Reference No. C. 7962/28-3, dated 12th October 1928.*

Read—the following :—

Letter from M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI Avargal, M.A.,
Collector of North Arcot, No. L. Dis. 11977-28, dated 7th October 1928.

[Village menials—Arcot, North—Gudiyattam taluk—Jamabandi allowance—
Fasli 1336—Delay in payment.]

Board's Reference No. C. 7962/28-1, dated 29th September 1928.

Of the 309 menials for whom the payment of the jamabandi allowance for fasli 1336 was recently sanctioned by the Board, 82 are caste Hindus and the rest are Adi-Dravidas. The servants get a pay of Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem each as village menials and some of them own also small extents of lands. They are poor no doubt but cannot be considered 'very poor.'

Reference.—Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Reference No. C. 7962/28-1, dated 29th September 1928.

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G.O. Mis. No. 2781, Revenue, dated 27th November 1928.

In paragraph 217 of its report, dated 31st March 1920, the Salaries Committee suggested that, in all cases where travelling allowance was paid to the village officials, arrangements should be made for the money being disbursed to those to whom it was due before they returned to their villages, and, if practicable, in the presence of a superior officer (e.g.), the jamabandi officer in the case of jamabandi allowance. In paragraph 4 of G.O. Mis. No. 1958, Revenue, dated 14th August 1920, the Government remarked that they were disposed to doubt whether, if arrangements were made for the general grant of travelling allowance to village officers and if a scheme of such travelling allowance was worked out on the basis of lump sum payments which could be readily calculated, it would be necessary to adopt the suggestion of the Committee.

2. The attention of the Government has since been drawn to the delays which have occurred in the payment of jamabandi allowance to the village menials in certain taluks. They have re-examined the orders issued in G.O. No. 1958, Revenue, dated 14th August 1920, so far as they relate to jamabandi allowances and consider that the recommendation of the Salaries Committee which the Government observe, was made with the object of preventing delays on the part of the taluk staff in making payments, should be adopted in respect of jamabandi allowances.

Under the orders in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1231, Revenue, dated 30th July 1926, the jamabandi allowance is payable only to village menials. The Government direct that in future arrangements should be made for the disbursement of the jamabandi allowance to the village menials in the presence of the jamabandi officer as the jamabandi of each village is completed and before the menials return to their villages.

3. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue instructions accordingly.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS